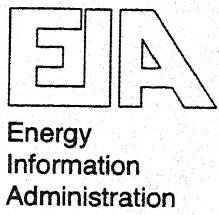


Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
February 6, 1993



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PARITY: NONE

DUPLEX: FULL

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National Energy Information Center, EI-231

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Washington, DC 20585

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EPUB provides statistical information, as well as data from selected EIA publications:

Heating fuel data, updated the 2nd week of the month.

Oxygenates data, updated approximately the 25th of the month.

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month.

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month.

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month.

Short-Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

Winter Fuels Report (October through April), updated on Thursdays at 5:00 p.m.

Contacts

This publication was prepared by Wayne M. Watson under the direction of Mary K. Paull, Team Leader, Coal Data Systems, and Noel C. Balthasar, Chief, Coal and Uranium Data Systems Branch. Questions on energy statistics should be directed to the National Energy Information Center (NEIC) at 202/586-8800.

Distribution Category UC-950

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Released for Printing February 12, 1993.

Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended February 6, 1993, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration from railroad car loadings, totaled 20 million short tons. This was 6 percent less than in the previous week, but about the same as in the comparable week in 1992. The United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) selective strike, which began on February 2, 1993, continued at coal mines and preparation plants owned and operated by Peabody Coal Company in Illinois, Indiana, western Kentucky and by Eastern Associated Coal Company in West Virginia. According to the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

Department of Labor, these mining operations account for about 800 thousand short tons of coal production per week and employ about 6 thousand miners.

Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 11 million short tons, and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 9 million short tons.

Coal production in January 1993 totaled 79.5 million short tons, 10 percent lower than the level in January 1992, which was the highest producing month in 1992.

Figure 1. Coal Production

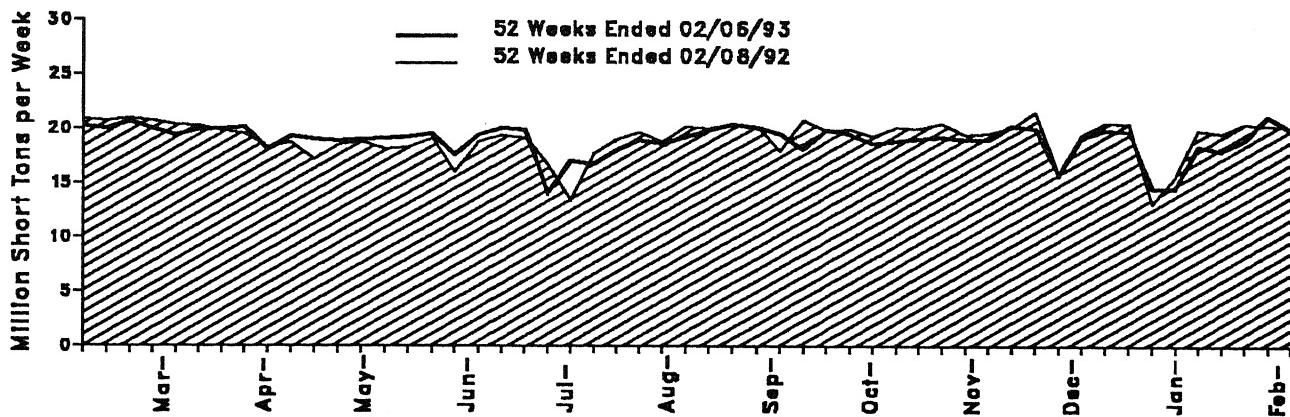


Table 1. Weekly U.S. Coal Production Overview

Production and Carloadings	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		
	02/06/93	01/30/93	02/08/92	02/06/93	02/08/92	Percent Change
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite	19,912	21,152	20,112	980,753	990,160	-1.0
Pennsylvania Anthracite	48	40	57	3,033	3,410	-11.1
U.S. Total	19,960	21,192	20,169	983,786	993,570	-1.0
Railroad Cars Loaded	124,528	132,450	124,679	6,313,868	6,493,197	-2.8

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Weekly U.S. Coal Production by Region and State
 (Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	02/06/93	01/30/93	02/08/92
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	11,089	12,318	12,004
Alabama	592	653	575
Illinois	1,228	1,273	1,310
Indiana	472	526	728
Kentucky	3,006	3,327	3,244
Kentucky, Eastern	2,245	2,441	2,393
Kentucky, Western	762	886	852
Maryland	63	76	55
Ohio	563	517	597
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,058	1,190	1,207
Tennessee	95	103	53
Virginia	876	954	876
West Virginia	3,136	3,698	3,359
West of the Mississippi	8,823	8,834	8,108
Alaska	37	39	32
Arizona	230	244	256
Arkansas	*	*	*
Colorado	378	372	371
Iowa	8	8	7
Kansas	10	9	7
Louisiana	80	82	29
Missouri	43	46	52
Montana	792	807	806
New Mexico	671	729	453
North Dakota	600	611	643
Oklahoma	55	54	42
Texas	1,009	1,072	1,023
Utah	440	422	537
Washington	98	104	102
Wyoming	4,373	4,235	3,746
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total	19,912	21,152	20,112
Pennsylvania Anthracite	48	40	57
U.S. Total	19,960	21,192	20,169

is coal.

1d short tons.

²Preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, "Weekly Coal Production Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. U.S. Coal Production by Region and State, January 1993
 (Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	January 1993	December 1992	January 1992	Year to Date		
				1993	1992	Percent Change
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	47,336	45,886	51,783	47,336	51,783	-8.6
Alabama	2,495	2,515	2,411	2,495	2,411	3.5
Illinois	4,544	4,916	5,573	4,544	5,573	-18.5
Indiana	2,101	1,961	3,139	2,101	3,139	-33.1
Kentucky	13,186	12,865	14,111	13,186	14,111	-6.6
Kentucky, Eastern	9,355	8,938	10,390	9,355	10,390	-10.0
Kentucky, Western	3,831	3,927	3,720	3,831	3,720	3.0
Maryland	294	276	236	294	236	24.8
Ohio	2,121	2,096	2,613	2,121	2,613	-18.8
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,544	3,965	5,086	4,544	5,086	-10.7
Tennessee	391	388	235	391	235	66.3
Virginia	3,603	3,587	3,867	3,603	3,867	-6.8
West Virginia	14,058	13,316	14,512	14,058	14,512	-3.1
West of the Mississippi	32,025	35,415	36,197	32,025	36,197	-11.5
Alaska	145	132	138	145	138	4.9
Arizona	914	879	1,123	914	1,123	-18.6
Arkansas	2	4	1	2	1	93.4
California	-	0	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1,478	1,548	1,367	1,478	1,367	8.1
Iowa	30	28	30	30	30	-7
Kansas	31	42	24	31	24	32.2
Louisiana	301	210	163	301	163	84.5
Missouri	172	182	228	172	228	-24.9
Montana	2,748	3,358	3,645	2,748	3,645	-24.6
New Mexico	2,479	1,946	2,223	2,479	2,223	11.5
North Dakota	2,079	2,541	2,908	2,079	2,908	-28.5
Oklahoma	216	237	170	216	170	27.0
Texas	4,039	4,579	4,479	4,039	4,479	-9.8
Utah	1,626	1,876	1,919	1,626	1,919	-15.3
Washington	389	339	445	389	445	-12.5
Wyoming	15,377	17,515	17,335	15,377	17,335	-11.3
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total	79,361	81,300	87,979	79,361	87,979	-9.8
Pennsylvania Anthracite	174	170	247	174	247	-29.7
U.S. Total	79,535	81,470	88,226	79,535	88,226	-9.9

¹ Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: All data are preliminary. Total may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Estimates of national weekly coal production are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its members (Class I Railroads) and certain other railroads. EIA calculates the average number of tons per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. The average number of tons per carload is then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production. Because this is done on a weekly basis, and prior to completion of current quarterly statistics, the factor is derived using ICC data on tons per carload and total carloadings and from EIA data on total production for the same quarter of the previous year. Figures for the same quarter of the year are used in order to reflect seasonal variation. In some cases, the ratio of rail tonnage to total production is adjusted to take additional, more current information into consideration, such as rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, this total is split into two subtotals - the portion representing States, with little or no rail coal shipments, and the portion representing the remaining States, where a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, California, Georgia (when producing), Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production data for each "nonrail" State are developed by multiplying the estimate of U.S. weekly coal production by the ratio of projected production, for each State to U.S. total projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the two producers in Louisiana and

the sole producer in California to develop weekly coal production estimates for those States.

Estimates for the remaining States are in aggregate equal to the U.S. weekly coal production minus the estimated production from the nonrail States. Estimates for "rail States" are based on the AAR carload data compiled by State of origin, including separate estimates for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky and northern and southern West Virginia.

Each railroad is contacted at least annually for information concerning the distribution (by state of origin) of its railroad carloadings of coal. These distribution percentages are multiplied by the railroad's weekly loadings and ICC derived tonnage per carload figures to derive the weekly tonnages loaded by State and by railroad. The tonnages loaded by the various railroads are then summed by each State to estimate total production shipped by AAR rail for that State. These tonnages are divided by the most recent ratio of annual AAR rail tonnage to total annual production for each State. The resulting weekly coal production estimates for the rail States are then adjusted to ensure that each State's production figure contributes proportionately to the weekly coal production estimate previously derived in aggregate for the rail States.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988, 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989, 0.3 percent to 3 percent for 1990, and 0.2 percent to 2 percent for 1991.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum

of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 through 1991 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988, 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989, 0.01 percent to 0.05 percent for 1990, and 0.18 percent to 0.20 percent for 1991. Usually the EIA-7A coal production data are higher than the EIA-6 coal production data, due to differences in the threshold reporting requirements.